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General and complete disarmament: establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan: draft resolution

Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/38 of 9 December 1997 and 53/77 A of 4 December 1998, and its decision 54/417 of 1 December 1999,

Recalling also paragraphs 60, 61, 62 and 64 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly[1], the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[2] and the provisions of the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[3] and the report of its Main Committee II concerning the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones,

Convinced that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones is conducive to the achievement of general and complete disarmament,

Emphasizing the importance of internationally recognized treaties on the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various parts of the world and on the strengthening of the non-proliferation regime,

Welcoming the adoption by the Disarmament Commission at its 1999 substantive session of principles and guidelines for the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned,[4]

[1] Resolution S-10/2.
[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.
[3] NPT/CONF.2000/28 (Parts I and II).
[4] A/54/42, annex I.

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Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia[5] on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region, and bearing in mind the specific characteristics of the region, can enhance the security of those States and strengthen global and regional peace and security,

Recalling the Almaty Declaration of the heads of the Central Asian States of 28 February 1997[6] on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia, the Tashkent statement by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia of 15 September 1997[7] and the Communiqué of the Consultative Meeting of Experts of the Central Asian Countries, the Nuclear-Weapon-States and the United Nations, held in Bishkek on 9 and 10 July 1998,[8] on the elaboration of acceptable ways and means of establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia,

Affirming the universally recognized role of the United Nations in the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones,

1. *Appreciates* the support of all States for the initiative to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia;

2. *Welcomes* the desire of all five States of the Central Asian region to finalize work on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia and the concrete steps that they have taken to that end to prepare the legal groundwork for the initiative and the progress that they have achieved in this regard;

3. *Calls upon* all five Central Asian States to continue their dialogue with the five nuclear-weapon States on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue, within existing resources, to provide assistance to the Central Asian States in the elaboration of a treaty on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia;

5. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the question of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia at its fifty-sixth session under the agenda item entitled "General and complete disarmament".

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[5] Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.
[6] A/52/112, annex.
[7] A/52/390, annex.
[8] A/53/183, annex.